(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2262.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1790.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

AN ACT FOR NATURALIZATION.

Paſſed July Seſſion, 1779.

WHEREAS the increaſe of people is a means to advance the wealth and ſtrength of this ſtate: And whereas many foreigners, from the lenity of our government, the ſecurity afforded by our conſtitution and laws, to civil and religious liberty, the mildneſs of our climate, the fertility of our ſoil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and ſettle in this ſtate, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born ſubjects of this ſtate do enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That every perſon who ſhall hereafter come into this ſtate, from any nation, kingdom, or ſtate, and ſhall, before the governor and the council, or before the general-court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this ſtate, repeat and ſubſcribe a declaration of his belief in the Chriſtian religion, and take, repeat, and ſubſcribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a quaker, menoniſt, or dunker, to wit: "I, A. B. do ſwear, or affirm, that I will hereafter become a ſubject to the ſtate of Maryland, and will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to the ſaid ſtate, and that I do not hold myſelf bound, to yield any allegiance, or obedience, to any king, or prince, or any other ſtate or government;" (which ſaid oath or affirmation, and ſubſcription aforeſaid, reſpectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, are hereby empowered to adminiſter and take) ſhall thereupon, and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born ſubject of this ſtate; and ſhall be, henceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born ſubject of this ſtate; provided, that no perſon who ſhall become a natural born ſubject of this ſtate, by virtue of this act, ſhall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council, or general aſſembly, or as a delegate to congreſs, unleſs ſuch perſon ſhall have reſided within this ſtate ſeven years, previous to ſuch election or appointment, and ſhall have the property of eſtate, required by the conſtitution and form of government, to execute any of the ſaid offices reſpectively.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council ſhall, before the ſeſſion of every general court, return a liſt of the names of the perſons who ſhall take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation, and make the ſaid declaration, reſpectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court to be entered by him among the minutes of the ſaid court: And any judge of the general court, adminiſtering and taking the ſaid oath or affirmation, ſhall return, to the next general court, a liſt of the names of the perſons who ſhall take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation, and make the ſaid declaration, reſpectively, before him, and the time when taken, and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the ſaid court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council, or by any judge of the general court, or by the clerk of the general or any county court, of any perſon's having taken and ſubſcribed the ſaid oath or affirmation, and having made and ſubſcribed the ſaid declaration; or a certificate, by the clerk of the general court, that it appears by the return of any judge of the ſaid court, entered among the minutes of any perſon's having taken and ſubſcribed the ſaid oath or affirmation, and having made and ſubſcribed the ſaid declaration, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a ſufficient teſtimony and proof thereof, and of his being a natural born ſubject, and as ſuch, ſhall be allowed in every court of this ſtate.

And, To encourage ſuch foreigners to come and ſettle in this ſtate: *Be it enacted*, That no tax ſhall be impoſed on any ſuch foreigner, coming into this ſtate, and taking and ſubſcribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforeſaid, or his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this ſtate.

And, To encourage ſuch foreigners, tradeſmen, artiſts and manufacturers, to come and ſettle in this ſtate: *Be it enacted*, That no tax ſhall be impoſed on any ſuch foreigner, being a tradeſman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this ſtate, and taking and ſubſcribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforeſaid, or his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this ſtate.

An ACT for the relief of certain foreigners who have ſettled within this ſtate, and for other purpoſes, ſupplemental to the act for Naturalization; paſſed the 22d of December, 1789.

WHEREAS the act for naturalization, paſſed at July ſeſſion, in the year ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-nine, declares, that every perſon, who ſhall hereafter come into this ſtate, from any nation, kingdom or ſtate, and ſhall repeat and ſubſcribe a declaration of his belief in the Chriſtian religion, and take, repeat, and ſubſcribe, the oath or affirmation in the ſame act preſcribed, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court, ſhall thereupon, and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged, and taken, to be a natural born ſubject of this ſtate; and ſhall be, thenceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights, and privileges, of a natural born ſubject of this ſtate; ſubject, nevertheleſs, to the reſtrictions provided by the ſaid act: And whereas, ſince the paſſage of the ſaid act, divers foreigners have come into this ſtate, and have ſettled, and become inhabitants thereof, and have been induced, from the various advantages afforded by our government, climate, ſoil, and commerce, to employ their money in the purchaſe of property, both real and perſonal, and to improve the ſame, thereby acquiring a juſt and equitable title to ſuch property; but, through ignorance of the proviſions contained in the beforementioned act, or apprehending that taking and ſubſcribing the oaths of allegiance, in the uſual manner, would entitle them to the advantages of property, the ſaid foreigners have not taken and ſubſcribed the oath, preſcribed by the act for naturalization, under the particular circumſtances required by the ſame; whereby their titles to ſuch real property as they have acquired, ſince their ſettlement in this ſtate, may be drawn in queſtion, to their great prejudice and injury; and whereas the ſaid foreigners have always manifeſted a firm attachment to our government and laws, and it is conceived that, by ſecuring their intereſt in our ſoil, their affections to this country will be more fully confirmed, and that juſtice and policy require, that the hardſhips and inconveniences, under which they reſpectively labour, ſhould be remedied; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That all and every the ſaid foreigners who, ſince their ſettlement in this ſtate, have purchaſed and acquired, by any lawful and fair means, any portion of property, real, perſonal, or mixed, and have ſince poſſeſſed and enjoyed the ſame, and have ſtill a juſt and equitable title thereto, whether ſuch title be derived from grant, gift, purchaſe, or deviſe, ſhall, by virtue of this act, hold, poſſeſs, and enjoy, ſuch property, real, perſonal, and mixed, as fully and amply, and, to all intents and purpoſes, as rightfully, as the ſaid foreigners would have been entitled to hold, poſſeſs, and enjoy, the ſame, if they had reſpectively naturalized themſelves, according to the expreſs proviſions contained in the ſaid act for naturalization.

And be it further enacted, That in caſe any real property, purchaſed or acquired by foreigners, ſince the paſſage of the aforeſaid act, hath been eſcheated, it is hereby declared, that all the right and title of this ſtate to the ſaid property ſo eſcheated, and to any property ſo eſcheatable, ſhall be and the ſame are hereby relinquiſhed, and veſted for ever hereafter in the ſaid foreigners, their heirs, and aſſigns;—ſaving, nevertheleſs, to all perſons whatſoever, who may have heretofore acquired titles to any ſuch eſcheatable property under the laws of this ſtate, their ſeveral and reſpective rights: And all and every perſon and perſons, who may have purchaſed, or otherwiſe acquired, any real property, from or under the ſaid foreigners or any of them, ſhall be, and they are hereby declared to be, entitled to all and every advantage, with reſpect to ſuch property, as if the ſame had been purchaſed, or acquired, from or under any foreigners who have naturalized themſelves, according to the proviſions of the ſaid original act.

Provided nevertheleſs, That the ſaid foreigners, reſpectively, before they ſhall receive the benefit of this act, ſhall naturalize themſelves in the mode preſcribed by the original act, on or before the firſt day of June next enſuing; any law to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding: *And provided alſo*, That no applications, within the period limited by this act, to prejudice the rights of the ſaid reſpective foreigners, or others, ſhall be admitted or received.

And, in order to carry the good intentions, as well of this, as of the ſaid original act, into complete execution, *Be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid*, That the governor and council ſhall, and they are hereby requeſted to cauſe the ſaid reſpective acts to be printed and publiſhed in the ſeveral news-papers within this ſtate, for the ſpace of ſix weeks after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, in the Engliſh, French, and German languages; and ſhall, alſo, cauſe the ſaid original act to be publiſhed, in like manner, for the ſpace of two weeks, in the month of May, in every year hereafter.

ETAT DE MARYLAND.

ARRET DE NATURALIZATION.

Paſſé dans la Séance de Novembre, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richeſſes et la force de cet Etat; et d'autant que la modération de notre Gouvernement, la ſécurité donnée par notre Conſtitution et les Loix pour la liberté civile et religieuſe, la douceur de notre Climat, la fertilité de notre Sol, et les avantages de notre Commerce, peuvent éxciter beaucoup d'Etrangers à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, ſi on les feſoit participants des avantages et des priviléges dont nos ſujets naturels jouiſſent:

C'eſt pourquoi l'Aſſemblie-Génirale de Maryland a paſſée un arret, Que toute perſonne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet Etat, de quelque nation, royaume, ou état, que ce ſoit, et qui répétera et ſignera, pardevant le Gouverneur et ſon Conſeil, ou pardevant la Cour-Générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ſes Juges, ou pardevant quelque Cour de Comté de cet Etat, une déclaration de ſa croyance dans la religion chrétienne; et prendra, répétera, et ſignera le ſerment ſuivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il eſt quaqre, menoniſt, ou dunker) *ſavoir*:—"J, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je ſerai "dorénavant fidel ſujet de l'Etat de Maryland, et que "je ne me crois point obligé d'être ſoumis à l'obéiſſance "d'aucun Roi ou Prince, ou d'aucun autre Etat ou Gou-"vernement,"—(lequel ſerment, ou affirmation, et ſignature ſuſdit, ſera adminiſtré et pris, reſpectivement, par le Gouverneur et le Conſeil, ou par la Cour-Générale, ou par quelqu'un de ſes Juges, ou par quelque Cour de Comté, leſquels ſont munis de ce pouvoir) ſera, dorénavant, eſtimé et conſideré comme ſujet natif de cet Etat, et ſera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des priviléges du dit Etat; pourvu, que perſonne de ceux qui en ſeront devenu ſujets, en vertu de cet Arrêt, ne ſoit élu pour ſervir dans aucun emploi civil, comme Gouverneur, Membre du Conſeil ou de l'Aſſemblée-Générale, ou Délegue du Congrés, qu'il n'ait fait ſa réſidence, dans cet Etat, ſept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointement, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds réquiré par la Conſtitution et la Forme du Gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il ſoit ordonné, Que le Greffier du Conſeil portera, à la Séance de chaque Cour-Générale, une liſte des noms des perſonnes qui auront pris et ſignés le dit ſerment ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, reſpectivement, pardevant le Gouverneur, at pardevant le Conſeil, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au Greffier de la Cour-Générale, et pour être mis dans les mémoires de la dite Cour: Et tout Juge de la Cour-Générale, qui aura adminiſtré et pris le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, portera à la premiere Cour-Générale, une liſte des noms des perſonnes qui auront pris et ſigné le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, réſpectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'il l'auront pris et fait, au Greffier de la Cour-Générale, pour être enrégiſtrée dans les mémoires de la dite Cour.

Et qu'il ſoit ordonné, Que le Greffier du Conſeil, ou quelque Juge de la Cour-Générale, ou le Greffier de la dite Cour, ou celui de quelque Cour de Comté, donnera à toute perſonne, qui aura pris et ſigné le dit ſerment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et ſigné la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il paroit, par la liſte de quelque Juge de la dite Cour, enrégiſtrée dans les mémoires; que toute perſonne qui aura pris et ſigné le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, et aura fait et ſigné la dite déclaration, ſera eſtimé dans toutes les Cours de cet Etat, ſujet naturel.

Et, pour encourager les Etrangers à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, *qu'il ſoit ordonné*, Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et ſigneront la déclaration, et le ſerment, ou affirmation ſuſdits, ſeront exempts, avec leurs biens, de toute Impôt, pendant deux ans aprés leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encouràger les Gens de Metiers, ou Artiſans, et les Manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, *qu'il ſoit ordonné*, Qu'il ne ſera impoſé aucun Impôt ſur eux, ni ſur leur biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet Etat; pourvu, qu'ils prennent et ſignent la déclaration et le ſerment, ou l'affirmation, ſuſdit.

ARRET *pour ſubvenir au* Soulagement de *certains* ETRANGERS *qui ſe ſont établis dans cet Etat, et pour d'autres Deſſeins; ſupplies à l'*ARRET *de* NATURALIZATION, *paſſé le 22d* Décembre, 1789.

D'AUTANT que l'Arrêt pour la Naturalization, paſſé dans la Séance de Juillet, l'an mil ſept cens ſoixants et dix-neuf, déclare, que toute perſonne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet Etat, de quelque nation, royaume, ou état que ce ſoit, et répétera et ſignera une déclaration de ſa croyance dans la Religion Chrétienne, et prendera, répétera, et ſignera le ſerment, ou l'affirmation, preſcrite et ordonné par le dit Arrêt, pardevant le Gouverneur et ſon Conſeil, ou pardevant la Cour-Générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ſes Juges, ou pardevant quelque Cour de Comté, ſera, alors et dorénavant, regardé et conſideré comme ſujet naturel de cet Etat; et ſera, à l'avenir, en droit de jouir de toute la liberté et des priviléges d'un ſujet naturel de cet Etat; néanmoins, aſſujettis aux réſtrictions réferées par le dit Arrêt: Et d'autant que, depuis que cet Arrêt eſt paſſée, divers Etrangers ſont venus dans cet Etat, et s'y ſont établis, et en ſont devenus habitants, et ont été portés, par les différents avantages accordés par notre Gouvernement, par le Climat, par le Sol, par le Commerce, et par la facilité d'employer leur argent d'achter des biens meubles et immeubles, et de les faire valoir, en acquérant des titres juſtes et équitables pour les dits biens; mais, par l'ignorance des choſes contenues dans l'Arrêt cidevant mentionnée, ou, en concevant qu'en prenant et ſignant le ſerment d'obéiſſance, dans la forme ordinaire, ils ſeroient en droit de jouir des avantages que jouiſſent les ſujets naturels, les dits Etrangers n'ont pas pris et ſigné le ſerment preſcrit par l'Arrêt pour la Naturalization, ſous les circonſtances particuliéres qui en étoit requiſes; c'eſt pourquoi les titres acquis pour les achats des biens à fonds qu'ils ont acheté, depuis leur établiſſement dans cet Etat, pourroient être éxamines, ce qui leur ſeroit très préjudiciable et injurieux: Et d'autant que les dits Etrangers ont tou-

jours manifeſté un grand attachement pour notre Gouvernement et nos Loix, et que nous concevons, qu'en mettant leurs biens en ſureté dans notre païs, que leur affection pour cet Etat ſera plus entiérement confirmée, et que la juſtice et le politique réquere, que les peines et les inconvénients, qu'il ſouffrent, ſoient rémédiés,

C'eſt pourquoi l'Aſſemblée-Generale de Maryland a paſſée un Arrêt, dans lequel il eſt entendu, Que tous les Etrangers qui depuis leur établiſſement dans cet Etat, ont acheté et acquis, par des voies juſtes et légitimes, quelques biens meubles et immeubles, et qui, depuis, les ont poſſedé et jouit, et qui en ont encore des titres juſtes et équitables, ſoit qu'ils leur ſuſſent légués par conceſſion, par dons, ou par teſtament, en vertu de cet Arrêt, auront poſſeſſion et jouiront des dits biens, meubles et immeubles, auſſi entiérement et amplement, à tous égards, et auſſi légitimement comme ſi les dits Etrangers auroient été en droit de tenir, d'avoir, et de jouir les dites biens, s'ils ſe fuſſent faits naturalizer, ſuivant les formes contenues dans le dit Arrêt pour la Naturalization.

Et qu'il ſoit encore ordonné, Que, ſie en cas quelque bien à fond, acheté, ou acquis, par des Etrangers, depuis que le ſuſdit Arrêt eſt paſſé, a été confiſqué, il eſt déclaré, par ces préſentes, que tous les droits et les titres de cet Etat, contre le dit bien, confiſqué de cette maniere, et contre tout bien confiſcable, ſoient, et ſont par ce moyen, abandonnés, et inveſtis à jamais, aux dits Etrangers, leurs héritiers, ou ſubſtitués: Cédant, néanmoins, à toute perſonne qui oura acquis des titres, pour aucun de ces biens confiſcables, ſous les loix de cet Etat, les divers droits: Et toute perſonne qui aura acheté, ou acquis, quelque bien à fond, des dits Etrangers, ſera, et eſt ici déclaré, en droit de tous les avantages que ce bien peut produire, comme s'il avoit été acheté ou acquis de quelque Etranger, qui ſe ſoit naturalizé ſelon les ordonnances du dit Arrêt original.

A condition, néanmoins, Que les dits Etrangers ſe naturalizeront, dans la forme preſcrite par l'Arrêt original, auparavant de recevoir l'avantage de cet Arrêt; laquelle naturalization ſera avant, ou ſur, le premier jour du mois de Juin prochain; toute ordonnance contraire à celle-ci, ſera illégale: *Pourvu,* Qu'aucune application ne ſe faſſe, au-deſſous du tems limité par cet Arrêt, pour préjudicier les droits des dits Etrangers, ou autres, et qu'elle ne ſoint admiſes ni reçues.

Et, à fin du continuer les bonnes intentions, tant par ces préſents que par celles de l'Arrêt original, et les mener à une entiere exécution, *Qu'il ſoit encore ordonné par l'autorité ſuſdite,* Que le Gouverneur et ſon Conſeil, ſeront et ſont ainſi priés, de faire imprimer les dits Arrêts, dans les diverſes Gazettes de cet Etat, pendant l'eſpace de ſix ſemaines après la fin de cet Séance d'Aſſemblée, dans les langues Françoiſes, Allemandes, et Angloiſes; et le dit Arrêt original ſera publié, dorenavan, de la même maniere, pendant l'eſpace de deux ſemaines, toutes les ans, dans le mois de Mai.

STAAT von MARYLAND.

Verordnung wegen der Aufnahme unter die Landeseingebohrnen genemiget in der Sitzung vom November, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung des Volks ein Mittel iſt, die Reichtuemer und Stærke eines Staats zu befœrdern viele Fremde durch unſere gelinde Regierung; die Sicherheit unſerer Verordnungen und geſetze zur buergerlichen und Religions Freiheit; die Mildigkeit unſerer Himmels, Gegend; die Fruchtbarkeit unſers Bodens un die Vortheiſe unſers Handels, aufgemuntert werden mœgen, zu kommen und ſich in deiſem Staat niederzulaſſen, wenn ſie an den Vorrechten und Vortheilen, welche die natuerlich Eingebornen Unterthanen dieſes Staats genieſſen Theilnehmen koennen.

So iſt daher durchdie Allgemeine Verſammlung von Maryland verordnet, Daſs eine yede Perſon welche kuenftig in dieſſen Staat kommit, von was Volk, Reich oder Staat ſie ſey ſoll vor dem Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) und dem Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichts hofe, oder einem Richter, oder vor einem Gerichte einer Grafſchaft, dieſes Staats wiederhohlen und unterſchreiben eine Erklaerung ihres Glaubens-Bekœntniſſes der Chriſtlichen Religion und lieſten wiederholen und unterſchrieben den folgenden Eid oder Bekraeftigung er ſei ein Quaker, Menoniſt or Dunker, nemlich:—" Ich, A. B. ſchwoere oder bekraeftige, " daſs ich hinfuero ein Untherthan des Staats von Maryland ſeyn will, beſagtem Staat treu und gehorſam " zu ſeyn, mich auch nicht verbindlich halten will, " einen Koenige oder Prinzen, oder einem andern " Staat, oder Regierung einigen Gehorſam und Unter- " wuerfigkeit zu leiſten"—(Welcher beſagte Eid oder Bekræftigung und Unterſchrift wie vorhin bemerkt, der Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) und Rath, der Allgemeine Gerichtſhof, oder ein von den Richter deſhalb, oder ein Gerichtſhof einer Grafſchaft hiedurch bemaechtigetzu verwalten und zu nehmen) eine ſolche Perſon hierauf und hiernach geachted werden, beurtheilt und erkant als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan dieſes Staats, und inſkuenftige zu allen Freiheiten, Rechten und Vorrechten eines natuerlich eingebohrnen Unterthan dieſes Staats berechtiget zuſeyn mit der Bedingung, daſs keine Perſon, welche ein eingebohrner natuerlicher Unterthan dieſes Staats durch Kraft dieſer Verordnung wird, beſtimmet werden ſolle zu einem œffentlichen Amt oder zum Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) Mitglied des Raths oder der Allgemeinen Verſammlung oder als Abgeordneter zum congreſs gewæhlet werden ſoll, es ſey denn daſs ſolche Perſon bereits ſieben Yahre in dieſem Staat gewohnet habe, vor ſolcher Wahl oder Beſtimmung, auch ſoll ſodann ein ſolcher das Eigenthum und Vermœgen beſitzen, welches durch die Geſetze und Vorſchrift der Regierung erfordert wird um ein ſolches Amt in der Maaſſe zu ſuehren.

Es iſt auch deſhalb verordnet, Daſs der Schreiber der Raths verſammlung vor der ſitzung einer jeden Allgemeinen Verſammlung eine genaue Liſte der Nahmen der Perſonen ſuehren und vorlegen ſolle von denen, die da angenommen haben, geleiſted und unterſchrieben den beſagten Eid oder Bekræftigung, und beſagte Erklærung in Betracht deſſen auffuehren vor dem Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) und dem Rath auch die zeit bemerken, wenn er uebernommen und geleiſted ſey, an dem Schreiber der Allgemeinen Raths verſamlung um eingetuehret zu werden in die Verzeichniſſe der beſagten Verſammlung und jeder Richter der Allgemeinen Gerichtshof, welcher verwaltet und annimmt den beſagten Eid oder Bekræftigung, ſoll uebergeben an die nechſte Allgemeine Verſammlung eine Liſte der Nahmen der Perſonen, welche lieſten und den beſagten Eid und Bekræftigung unterſchreiben ſollen und in Betracht deſſen dieſelbe Erklærung vor ihm machen und die zeit beſtimmen wenn ſie angenommen und geleiſtet, an den Shcreiber des Allgemienen Gerichtshofes, eingetuehret zu werden.

Und iſt daher verordnet, Daſs einer yeden Perſon ein Verſicherungs-Schein gegeben werde, durch den Schreiber der Raths Verſammlung, oder eines Richters der Allgemienen oder des Gerichtshofes einer Grafſchaft wenn ſie angenommen und unterſchrieben hat den beſagten Eid oder Bekræftigung und geleiſtet und unterſchrieben die beſagte Erklærung wie zu erſehen aus der Liſte des Schreibers des Allgemienen Gerichtshofes oder eines yeden Richters des beſagten Gerichtshofes eingetueret in die Verzeichniſſe von Perſonen die den beſagten Eid oder Bekræftigung gethan geleiſtet und unterſchrieben haben und ſoll dieſer Verſicherungs Schein ſodann ein zeuegniſs ſeyn und ein Beweis, daſs ein ſolcher als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan geachtet und angenommen werden ſoll, auch zu yeden Gerichtshofe dieſes Staats als ein ſolcher zugelaſſen werden ſolle.

Und, um ſolche Fremde aufzumuntern zukommen und ſich in dieſem Staat niederzulaſſen; *So iſt verordnet,* Daſs einem ſolchen Fremden, der in dieſſen Staat kommt, die Verſicherung, den Eid und die Bekræftigung geleiſtet und unterſchrieben hat, wie vorher bemerket, weder ihn noch ſeinem Eigenthum wærend zwey Yahren nach ſeiner Ankunft in dieſem Staat keine Taxe ſoll aufgeleget werden, und um ſolche Fremde; als Kaufleute Kuenſtler und Werkmeiſter aufzumuntern, in dieſen Staat zu kommen und ſich niederzulaſſen.

So iſt verordnet, Daſs einen ſolchen Fremden oder ſeinen Eigenthum keine Taxe aufgeleget werden ſoll, er ſey ein Handelſmann Kuenſtler oder Werkmeiſter der in dieſſen ſtaat kommt, annimt und unterſchriebt die Erklærung, den Eid oder Verſicherung wie vorhin bemeldet vor Ablauf von vier Yahren nach ſeiner Ankunft in dieſſen Staat.

Verordnung zur Erleichterung gewiſſer Fremden, die ſich in dieſem Staat nieder gelaſſen und zu andern Abſichten, als ein zuſatz zu der Verordnung von der Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebohrnen des Landes, genehmiget den 21*ten December,* 1789.

DA die Verordnung von der Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebohrnen des Landes, genehmiget in der Sitzung im Julius des Jahrs ein thauſend ſieben hundert neuen und ſiebenzig, erklæret, daſs yede Perſon, welche in der Folge in dieſem Staat kommt, von was fuer Volck, Reich oder Staat ſie ſey und wiederholet und unterſchreibt die Erklærung von ihren Glauben in der Chriſtlichen Religion und annimt, wiederholet und unterſchreibt den Eid oder Verſicherung, n der ſelben Verordnung vorgeſchreiben; vor dem Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) oder dem Rath oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichtshofe oder einem von den Richter oder vor dem Gerichtshofe einer yeden Grafſchaft, ſoll deſhalb und darnach geachtet, beurtheilt und angenommen werden, als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan dieſus Staats und ſoll zu allen Freiheiten, Rechten und Vorrechten eines natuerlich eingebohrnen Unterthans dieſes Staats berechtiget ſeyn; nichtſdeſtoweniger aber unterworffen ſeyn denen durch dieſe Verordnung beſtimmten Einſchrænkungen und wenn eben zu der zeit, da dieſe Verordnung gebilliget worden, verſchiedene Fremde in dieſen Staat gecommen ſind; ſich beſezt haben und da durch Einwohner worden ſind, auch bewogen durchdie verſchiedenen Vortheile, durch unſere Regierung; Himmels gegend, Boden und Gewerbe bewuerket, ihr Geld anzuwenden und Eigenthum zu kauffen es ſey bewegliches oder unbewegliches, und ſolches zu vermehren, hiedurch zu erwerben einen gerechten und belligen Anſpruch auf ſolches Eingenthum, aber durch Unwiſſenheit der in der vorbemeldeten Verordnung enthaltenen Dinge oder ohne zu verſtehen, daſs diele Anahme und Unterſchrift des Eides der Treue in der gewœhnlichen Art ſie berechtigen werde die Vortheile des Eigenthums, und ſolche Fremde nicht angenommen haben und nicht unterſcrieben den durch die Verordnung von der Aufnahme unter die Engebohrnen vorgeſchriebenen Eid unter den beſondern Umſtænden die dazu erforderlich ſind weſhalb ihr Anrecht zu ſothanen weſentlichen Eigenthum als ſie ſeit ihrer Neiderlaſſung erworben haben in dieſem Staat und zu ihren græſſeſten Nachtheil und Schaden in einigen Anſpruch genommen werden mœge. Und wenn ſothane beſagte Fremden eine beſtændige Zuneigung zu unſerer Regierung und Geſetzen jederzeit bezeuget haben und es erweiſlich iſt durch Anlegung ihres Vermœgens in dieſem Lande, daſs ſie dazu eine Negung haben und eben dadurch beſtætiget wird und es ſodann Gerichtigkeit und Staatſklugheit erfordert, daſs Beſchewerde und Ungemach dem ſie in dieſen Betracht unterworffen ſind, von ihnen entlediget werden.

So iſt deſhalb verordnet, durch die Allgemeine Verſammlung von Maryland, Daſs alle und yede vorbemeldete Fremde, welche ſeit ihrer Niederlaſſung in dieſem Staat durch geſetzmæſſige und redliche Mittel einen Theil eines Eigenthums, es ſey bewiglich oder unbewiglich oder vermiſcht angekauft und erworben haben und bisdahin einen ruhigen und billigen Anſpruch behaupten, es mag ſeyn, daſs ſolche Auſprueche hergeleitet werden von Verwilligung, Schenkung, Kauff oder Teſtament; ſo ſollen ſie Kraft dieſer Verordnung ſolches behalten, beſitzen und genieſſen, ſolches bewegliches, unbewegliches oder vermiſchtes Eigenthum, ſo vollkommen und richtig und zu allen Abſichten und Zwecken ſo rechtmæſſig als beſagte Fremde berechtiget worden, zu behalten, beſitzen und genieſſen, daſſelbe, als wenn ſie in Betracht deſſen unter die Landes eingebohrnen aufgenommen worden nach der ausdruecklichen Vorſchrift in der beſagten Verordnung fuer die Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebohrnen.

Und iſt daher ferner verordnet, Daſs im fall ein weſentliches Eigenthum von Fremden ſeit der Genehmigung vorbemeldeter Verordnung erkauft oder erworben, in gerichtliche Verhaft genommen ſey; ſo iſt hiedurch erklæret, daſs alle Rechte und Anſprueche dieſes Staats zu dem beſagten Eigenthum ſo in Gerichtliche Verhaft genommen und zu einen ſolchen Eigenthum, ſo in Gerichtliche Verhalt genommen werden kann; entgegen und ſeyn hiedurch aufgehoben und demnach ſolchen Fremden ins kuenftige wieder ertheilet werden; ſollen auch deren Erben und Bevollmæchtigten ueberlaſſen, auch allen Perſonen, wer es auch ſey, die dieſem zuvor einen Anſpruch zu ſolchen in gerichtliche Verhaft genommenen Eigenthum unter den Geſetzen und Rechten dieſes Staats erworben und yede oder alle Perſonen, welche von beſagten Fremden ein weſentliches Eigenthum gekauft oder auf andre weiſe enworben haben, ſollen hiedurch erklæret und berechtiget ſeyn zu allen und yeden Vortheil und Nutzen in Anſehung ſolchen Eigenthums, als wenn es erkaufft oder erworben wære von einem ſolchen Fremden ſelbſt, der unter die Eingebohren aufgenommen worden nach dem Inhalt der beſagten uhrſprueenglichen Verordnung.

Nichtſdeſtowineger mit der Bedingung, daſs die beſagten Fremden hingegen ehe und beſor ſie die Wohlthat dieſer Verordnung genieſſen, ſich zuvor unter die Eingebohren aufnehmen laſſen ſollen, nach der vorbeſchriebenen Weiſe durch die urſprueengliche Verordnung an oder vor den erſten Tag des nechſtfolgenden Junius es mag nichts deſtoweniger entgegen ſeyn welchem Geſetze es wolle mit der Bedingung auch, daſs keine Deutungen in der durch dieſe Verordnung beſtimmten zeit zum Natchteil der Richte belagter Fremden oder anderer zugelaſſen oder angenommen werden ſollen. Und um dieſe gute abſicht ſowol dieſer, als belagter uhrſprueenglichen Verordnung in vœllige Aufuehung zu ſetzen, ſo iſt ferner unter vorbelagten Anſehen verordnet, daſs der Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) und Rath hiedurch erſuchet werden, zu verfuegen, daſs die bemerkte Verordnung in den verſchiedenen Zeitungen in dieſem Staat in Zeit von ſechs Wochen nach Voiendung dieſer Sitzung der Verſammlung gedruckt und bekannt gemacht werde in der Engliſchen Deutſchen und Franzœ, ſiſchen Sprache, auch zugleich zu verfuegen, daſs die uhrſprueengliche Verordnung auf gleicheweiſe in einer zeit von zwey Wochen yedes Yahr im Monath May bekannt gemachte werde.

LONDON, *March* 8.

THE revenue of the grand duke of Tuſcany, now king of Bohemia, &c. is only about 500,000*l.* a year, and that ſum ariſes from the tenths of a yearly value of every houſe—the tenths of all the eſtates that are ſold—the ground-rent of the houſes in Leghorne and other cities—eight per cent. out of the portions of all women when they marry—five ſhillings a head on cattle when they are ſold, and a general exciſe on all proviſions.

His military force conſiſts of a few guards, a few armed gallies, a kind of ordinary militia, neither formidable at home, nor dreaded abroad; ſo that, whenever he goes to war, he is obliged to hire Swiſs ſoldiers. The government is abſolute.

CRIM. CON. IN A NEW WAY.

The example lately made of the younger Sykes, has not yet operated in point of deterring others, as the jury intended; for a young braggadocia, in a regiment not twenty days march from Chatham, being hoſpitably entertained by a neighbouring farmer, formed a deliberate plan of ſeducing his wife.

The uſual ſiege was laid, and ſuch aſſiduity preſerved, that it could not eſcape the eye of the farmer. But depending on his wife's conſtancy, he did not forbid the *military* advances of his conſtant gueſt, holding it as a maxim, that the woman who was not proof againſt the frippery of a regimental coxcomb, was unworthy the care of a man of ſenſe. In proceſs of time, however, the lady, who diſpiſed the addreſſes of the captain, and really loved her family, took an opportunity of ſtating the caſe to her huſband, in conſequence of which a plan was laid, the execution of which proved nearly fatal to the lover.

Mr. B—y, the gentleman alluded to, invited all the corps to dine with him on Thurſday ſe'ennight, except the captain, and as this was a palpable inſult, the captain was not a little rallied upon the neglect, at the meſs room, where he had often, in Sykes's ſtyle, ſaid, " he ſhould ſoon make the farmer's wife one of the regimental followers." It, however, ſo happened, on the day previous to the dinner, that the captain received a letter from the lady, intimating, that if he would attend at the garden-gate at half paſt ten on the Thurſday night, he ſhould be conducted by a faithful Abigail to a much more delicious entertainment than eating and drinking could afford. This happy circumſtance the captain broadly hinted at Wednelday's meſs, where he ſaid that they would drink with the huſband, while he converſed with the wife.

All things were prepared, the corps dined with the farmer, and the captain, true to his appointment met the Abigail, who conducting him to a cloſet adjoining her miſtreſs's room, deſired him not to ſay a word, but undreſs and enjoy in the next room all he fought for. Tranſported at the idea, and laughing at the fools below ſtairs, he was ſoon under the bed-cloaths, and ſcarcely there, when he received ſuch a preſſing hug, as obliged him to call out for help in the tones of a loud diſtreſs.

The alarm was given—the company ran up ſtairs with lights, and entering the chamber, found the captain faſt locked in the arms of a great ſhee dancing bear, the proprietor of the beaſt holding the chain of his property on the left hand ſide of the bedſtead.

The firſt buſineſs was to releaſe the poor lover from the tender embraces of his hugging miſtreſs, which with the aſſiſtance of the keeper, was ſoon effected—but at the expence of three broken ribs, and a violent contuſion on the temple, which the bear made with the buckle that muzzled her jaws.

The ſituation of the lover's mind may be conceived but not deſcribed—he got home in a ſtate " only to be envied by a man who is juſt going to be hanged," and unable to bear what he had a right to expect from the meſs, has given in his reſignation, with intent to retire on the half pay liſt.

The ſqueezes, and they were not of the moſt gentle kind, which he received in this Cupidean enterprize, have ſo injured his health, that there are but ſmall hopes of recovery. The farmer and the maſter of the dancing bear, therefore ſtand in an aukward predicament, as indictments are lodged againſt both. The belward, however, it is ſaid, means to proſecute the captain, for an attempt on the *chaſtity* of his bear.

This matter was attempted to be hushed up; but the Abigail, in the true ſtyle of her profeſſion, told it as a great ſecret to another Abigail, who told it to another, and ſo it got round.

March 18. Among the curious and intricate lawſuits that ſo often occur, we have recently been aſſured that the following is pending between two farmers in the county of Carlow, Ireland, whoſe little holdings are divided by a very narrow lane, that, it ſeems, is common to both, and in which a horſe belonging to one of them being grazing, about a month ſince, two goats, coupled by the neck, the property of the other, came thither, and, leaping together into the lane, fell on each ſide of the horſe, and being there ſuſpended by the chain that coupled them, ſo affrighted the beaſt, unacquainted with ſuch a burden, that, running with the blind and unbridled violence ſo peculiar to that generous animal, he plunged head-long into an adjoining bog-hole, and there periſhed with his half-ſtrangled riders.

Now, we are told, the owner of the goats brings his action of damages againſt the proprietor of the horſe, by means of which he ſuſtained loſs, and that on a ſpot of ground he had an equal right to with his antagoniſt; whilſt, *vice verſa*, the other has commenced a ſuit for the loſs of his horſe, occaſioned by his opponent's goats, and thus the matter reſts at preſent.—Quere, In which of their favours will the ſuit terminate?

Mr. Calcraft, who had betted he would ride one horſe 100 miles in ten hours, loſt his wager by his horſe taking reſt when he had only ſeventeen miles to go, and had two hours and ten minutes to perform it in.

A curious inſtance of divided property is exhibited by the promontory called Kieman, on the weſtern ſhore of the Lake of Zug, in Switzerland. The *ground* belongs to the canton of Lucerne; the *timber* growing on it to the canton of Zug; and the *leaves* to the canton of Schweitz.

Remarkable Honeſty of the Swiſs.

On each ſide of the road that runs through the valley of Muotta, in the canton of Schweitz, are ſeveral ranges of ſhops uninhabited, yet filled with goods for ſale. The price is marked on each article, but no perſon attends to deliver the goods and receive the money.

Any paſſenger, wiſhing to become a purchaſer, enters a ſhop, takes away what articles he pleaſes, and depoſites the price which he finds marked on them.

Every evening the owners repair to their ſhops to ſee what goods have been ſold in the courſe of the day, and carry home the money.

MAN RACE.

A man, aged fifty-two, has undertaken, for a wager of a hundred guineas, to run from Windſor to Hyde Park Corner and back, which is 44 miles and a quarter, in ſeven hours and a quarter. Great betts are depending on this race, which is to be determined this day.

The importation of wheat from America will not cover the expences of thoſe who have entered into that ſpeculation.—Wheats are now five ſhillings the quarter, cheaper than they were at the beginning of the harveſt.

A few days ſince died at Horſeley in Derbyſhire, a woman named Frances Barton, at the aſtoniſhing age of 107. She followed Midwifery upwards of 80 years. It is ſaid ſhe well remembered the revolution in 1688, and that ſhe danced at a merry making on that glorious occaſion.

The private character of the king of Poland is moſt excellent. He has lately made a preſent to the national treaſury of half a million, to defray the expence of raiſing an army. One million has been offered in loan, without intereſt, by the marſhal of the Diet, and a plan is on foot to raiſe thirteen millions of florins on annuities.

Character of Joſeph II. Emperor of Germany.

The concluſion of this monarch's life was certainly the part of it which did him much credit.

As a ſtateſman, he had failed in moſt of his plans. They were ill-combined, and worſe executed. He was *maximus in minimus*, and *minimus in maximus*.

He would have made an excellent *ſecretary* to a miniſter of ſtate, for he was indefatigable in reading and writing diſpatches.

He would have made an admirable *meſſenger*, for he delighted in galloping from town to town, and province to province.

At his death, indeed, he was great, diſplaying at once the man and the Chriſtian. He ſaw undiſmayed the approach of diſſolution; but this might be expected from the ſon of Maria Thereſa, the moſt illuſtrious of thoſe daughters (the queen of France) was no leſs firm in the midſt of perſonal danger.

MONTEGO-BAY, *March* 27.

Advice is received from St. Mark's in Hiſpaniola, that on the firſt of this month, a number of free people of colour, to the amount of 700 and upwards, having poſſeſſed themſelves of ſeveral field pieces, formed a camp in that diſtrict, and exhibited an appearance of hoſtility highly alarming. A deputation of five gentlemen being ſent from the aſſembly to demand the reaſon of ſo extraordinary a proceeding. The inſurgents demanded that a remonſtrance, which they then delivered to the deputies, ſhould be preſented immediately to the general, and that an anſwer thereto ſhould be given without delay. The paper being complyed as they deſired, proved to be a ſenſible and well written detail of the various claims the free people of colour had on what they termed the *juſtice* of the *whites*, with whom they demanded an equal participation *of all rights and immunities whatſoever*—the privilege of repreſentation, and of qualifying for all the learned profeſſions—and concluding with the avowal of a determination to proceed to extremities, ſhould their demands be treated with neglect. On peruſal of this paper, it was judged adviſeable to aſſemble a body of the militia, who, headed by the general, immediately went againſt the camp—on their arrival the inſurgents fled, and fled to the mountains; three or four of the whites were killed, and one of the ringleaders of the inſurgents was taken and inſtantly beheaded.

A proclamation was then iſſued, offering a reward of fifty half joes for the head of any principal offender, and in the courſe of a few days, not leſs than 27 were brought in. On Sunday the 7th inſtant a very great majority of thoſe who had formed the camp, finding all their attempts completely fruſtrated, came in and took the oath of allegiance to the nation. One or two of the principals, for whom high rewards are offered, are not yet taken.

EXETER, *April* 14.

Extract of a letter, dated Marietta, (Ohio River) March 10, 1790.

"The Indians have been very peaceable in this quarter ſince Auguſt laſt, no perſon has been moleſted within two hundred miles of this ſince that time—About five hundred miles below they are continually doing miſchief; and, in my opinion, nothing ſhort of the ſword will ever ſtop the infernal barbarity of the Shawanese and Wabaſh tribes.—The winter has been very mild. Our ſurveyors have juſt returned from the extreme parts of the purchaſe, their accounts of the lands are very favourable. We have had very little ſnow, not more than three inches at any one time. Our ſettlement has now become ſo ſtrong that we are under no apprehenſion of being diſturbed the enſuing ſeaſon by the ſavages. We are making very large improvements, and expect to raiſe plentiful ſupplies of corn and other proviſions for the next year. Settlers come on ſtill as faſt as is for the intereſt of the company, and if more had come on laſt fall we ſhould have met with difficulty in procuring proviſions for them. So great has been the demand for corn, wheat, tobacco, butter, pork, &c. to ſupply the Spaniards at New-Orleans, that the rich ſettlements in Weſtmoreland and Waſhington counties are almoſt drained of proviſions. Theſe articles have riſen ſixty per cent. ſince laſt October—Corn is now 3s. 6d. and flour 30s. per barrel.

"You aſk me my opinion about your moving here—I adviſe you to do it moſt ſeriouſly, for, with the ſame exertions that you make in New-England, you would raiſe produce to double the amount you do there, and have not taxes for ſeveral years: But let me adviſe you before you move, to come on and ſee yourſelf, for that which appears to me a temperate and delightful climate, may ſtrike you very differently: and although I think it the moſt healthy and agreeable part of America, you may, on ſeeing it, be of the contrary opinion. This you may depend on, that almoſt every account publiſhed in New-England (whether in favour or againſt the country) has been highly exaggerated, and if you wiſh to have a tolerable juſt idea, you muſt take the middle line, and neither believe it to be a barren waſte or a perfect paradiſe—It has undoubtedly its advantages and diſadvantages.—To balance our luxuriant ſoil, we are far from ſea-ports, and although our produce may be ſent down to New-Orleans for a trifling charge, yet it is very expenſive obtaining our neceſſary ſupplies of foreign articles. From Philadelphia or Baltimore we pay 26s. per hundred for tranſportation. The produce of an acre is, on an average, of corn 60 buſhels—wheat 25—rye 30 and barley 50. As to the marvellous accounts of the productions of this country, ſuch as the growth of ſilk gowns, &c. (you mention as publiſhed with you) I ſhall only obſerve; they appear the productions of your little wits, and are beneath the notice of a man of common ſenſe."

NEW-YORK, *May* 4.

Extract of a letter from Paris, February 25.

"Since I came hither I had frequent opportunities to ſee and converſe with that truly great young man, the marquis de la Fayette. I did not think he could be ſo popular as I find he is. He is almoſt idoliſed by his countrymen. Nor is this admiration of him confined to perſons of mean condition. Dining the other day, in a large party, with the compte de E——, the compte began on a warm eulogium on the courage, ſkill and virtue, with which, he ſaid, from the commencement of the revolution, the marquis had uniformly conducted, as well on common occaſions, as in ſituations the moſt trying and critical. I aſked the compte if he knew how old the marquis de la Fayette was? With that lively enthuſiaſm ſo natural to the French, he replied, "were we to calculate his years by his works, it might be aſſerted that he has lived centuries; but, in fact, he is but three and thirty." A rare inſtance of character, in which the blooming vivacity of youth has been united to the ripe wiſdom of experience."

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 11.

Senate of the United States, Friday, April 30.

The ſenate proceeded, agreeably to the order of the day, to conſider the motion made yeſterday, viz. that the doors of the ſenate chamber ſhall be open when the ſenate is ſitting in their legiſlative capacity—to the end that ſuch of the citizens of the United States as may chooſe to hear the debates of this houſe, may have an opportunity of ſo doing; and the queſtion being taken it paſſed in the negative.

Extract of a letter from Fayetteville, (N.C.) April 12.

"Laſt Friday, about ten o'clock, A. M. a ſmall black cloud paſſed along to the eaſtward, the ſkirts of which only came over this town, from which fell ſuch a ſhower of hail as very few of the inhabitants ever before witneſſed. Fortunately there was no wind, or conſiderable damage muſt have been ſuſtained, particularly in breaking glaſs windows. The noiſe it occaſioned was alarming to thoſe who did not at firſt diſcover the cauſe; during part of the ſhower the ſun ſhone, and the tranſparency of the hailſtones exhibited a truly novel and moſt beautiful appearance. Some gentlemen picked up a number at the lower end of the town, on the bank of the river, which meaſured three inches and three quarters in circumference."

PETERSBURG, *May* 6.

The only particulars we have been able to obtain reſpecting the death of Mr. John May, are—that a party of Indians diſcovering two boats coming down the Ohio, compelled two men they had taken priſoners, to ſtand on a point of land, and decoy the boats on ſhore, by ſhewing an appearance of diſtreſs, as if they had been taken and juſt made their eſcape from the Indians—If they did not perform this diſagreeable taſk, they were to be killed. They accordingly, to ſave their own lives, made uſe of every means to get the boats on ſhore. Mr. May diſcovering theſe men, and ſuppoſing them to be in the ſituation in which the Indians had directed them to appear, ordered his boat on ſhore, and the other boat immediately followed him. On his attempting to land the Indians fired, killed Mr. May and a young woman on board, and took the reſt priſoners—Mr. Charles Johnſon, of this place, was on board the boat with Mr. May. The other boat, on being fired at, made off—but we apprehend, from an account received by way of Winchester, relative to two boats being diſcovered on ſhore on a ſmall iſland in the river Ohio, that they both fell into the hands of the ſavages. This account alſo ſtates, that fourteen men had been found on the ſaid iſland, killed and ſcalped, which are ſuppoſed to be a part of the unfortunate perſons who were in the ſaid boats.

We learn that a ſmall ſettlement, conſiſting of between 20 and 30 perſons, about 14 miles above Limeſtone, were entirely cut off in February laſt, by a party of Indians.

May 8, 1790.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, *to me directed, will be* EXPOSED *to* SALE, *on Saturday, the 29th inſt. at* 11 *o'Clock, in the Forenoon, on the Premiſes,*

A HOUSE and two LOTS, binding on the Pond, in the city of Annapolis, for READY MONEY; taken as the property of the late THOMAS RUTLAND, to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland.

B. HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

1

FOR SALE.

Agreeably to the Directions of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Eſquire, *Agent to the State of Maryland, will be* EXPOSED *to* SALE, *to the* Higheſt Bidder, *for* Caſh *only, on Tueſday, the twenty-ſecond Day of June next, at Frederick-Town,*

ONE brick two ſtory dwelling houſe, and lot of ground, fronting on Market-ſtreet, together with other improvements thereon; one other dwelling houſe and brick ſmith's ſhop, and lot of ground, fronting on Church-ſtreet, with ſundry other improvements thereon, the property of HENRY FOALLER.

Alſo, will be SOLD, on Wedneſday, the 23d of June, one hundred acres of valuable land, called The Reſurvey on Turn-Stile, ſituate about five miles from Frederick-town, the property of RICHARD BUTLER.

And, on Thurſday, the 24th of June, will be ſold, part of a valuable tract of land called Peace and Plenty, ſituate on Owen's creek, about fifteen miles from Frederick-town, the property of THOMAS OGLE.

Alſo, on Friday, the 25th of June, will be SOLD, three hundred acres of land called Stoney Meadow, and part of the Reſurvey on Waggoner's Fancy, ſituate within twenty-ſix miles of Frederick-town, and five miles of Weſtminſter-town, the property of PETER MOSSER, the whole of which is ſeverally ſeized and taken by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, iſſued out of the general court, at the ſuit of the ſtate of Maryland, and directed to me.

‡ The ſeveral ſales will begin preciſely at eleven o'clock on each day.

P. MANTZ, Sheriff.

Frederick county, May 17, 1790. 1 6 7/6

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship OLIVE BRANCH, Captain LEONARD, From LONDON,

A General Aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be SOLD on the moſt REASONABLE TERMS for

Caſh or Country Produce,

BY

JOHN PETTY, & CO.

At their Stores at Queen-Anne and Lower-Marlborough, on Patuxent, and at Port-Tobacco, on Patowmack.

The SHIP WILLING TOM,

Captain THOMAS HUNTER,

IS daily expected in Patuxent, from London, and will take TOBACCO on conſignment to Meſſieurs YATES, PETTY, and YATES, in LONDON, as will alſo the brig FAME, capt. WILSON, now loading at Nanjemoy, on Patowmack, for which, if required, an advance will be made in GOODS and CASH, by

J. PETTY, and CO.

May 17, 1790. 1

IN CHANCERY, May 17, 1790.

ORDERED,

ON application of the truſtee of JOSEPH THOMPSON, of St. Mary's county, that the ſecond day of Auguſt next be limited and appointed for the creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Thompſon to bring in and declare their reſpective claims to the ſaid truſtee, that the ſame may be, on that day, liquidated and adjuſted; and it is ordered that four weeks notice thereof, as ſoon as conveniently may be, be publiſhed in Meſſ. Green's and Goddard's news-papers.

Teſt, SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. 1

TAKEN up as a STRAY by the ſubſcriber, living in Charles county, a ſmall black ſtone HORSE, about twelve and a half hands high, no perceivable brand, long tail and mane, his gates are unknown, as he is not broke. The owner is deſired to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away.

1 0 0 7/6 Wm. WATERS.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing one thouſand acres, lying in Calvert county, and ſituated on the bay, including Great Cove Point; of the tract there are one hundred and fifty acres of excellent marſh, and of the upland about two hundred and fifty acres cleared, part of it in culture; on the land there are two tobacco houſes 40 by 24, in good repair, and ſeveral ſmall houſes for the accommodation of tenants; two thriving young apple-orchards, containing together about four hundred trees; it abounds with fine timber, oak, hickory, cheſnut and pine; there might be one hundred acres of excellent meadow ground made at no conſiderable expence. The land is well watered, and affords a ſufficient ſtream for a griſt and ſaw-mill. A great proportion of the land lies level, and is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.—There is an excellent fiſhery at Cove-point, and a pond that furniſhes very fine oyſters. There are few places that exceed this for wild-fowl. A clear and indiſputable right, with a general warranty, will be made the purchaſer. Three years credit will be given on bond and approved ſecurity; but the payment of the intereſt will be expected annually. Any perſon inclined to view the land may ſee it by applying to the ſubſcriber, who reſides near it and the mouth of Patuxent river.

JESSE BOURNE, ſen.

Calvert county, May 8, 1790. 2

The ſubſcriber has for SALE, lately imported in the Mary, captain Bodfield, from LONDON, the following GOODS, aſſorted in packages from £. 10 to £. 30 ſterling coſt, which he will diſpoſe of at a very moderate advance, for CASH, TOBACCO or BILLS of EXCHANGE on LONDON, viz.

GERMAN Oſnabrigs, Iriſh Linens, Dowlaſs and Sheeting, Lawns, Cambricks, Muſlins and Dimities, Chintz and Calico Gown-Patterns, Romal, Pullicat and Chineſe Handkerchiefs, Lawn and Muſlin Ditto, and Aprons, &c.

The four firſt mentioned articles may be purchaſed by the piece or package, the others in packages only.

JONAS CLAPHAM.

Annapolis, May 10, 1790. 2

IN CHANCERY, May 5th, 1790.

ORDERED,

ON application of the truſtee of JOHN HALKERSTON, of Prince-George's county, that the ſecond day of Auguſt next be limited and appointed for the creditors of the ſaid John Halkerſton to bring in and declare their reſpective claims to the ſaid truſtee that the ſame may be, on that day, liquidated and adjuſted; and it is ordered that three weeks notice thereof, as ſoon as conveniently may be, be publiſhed in Meſſ. Green's and Goddard's news-papers.

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

2

IN CHANCERY, May 5th, 1790.

ORDERED,

ON application of the truſtees of WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE, of Prince-George's county, that the ſecond day of Auguſt next, be limitted and appointed for the creditors of the ſaid William Sprigg Bowie to bring in and declare their reſpective claims to the ſaid truſtees, that the ſame may be, on that day, liquidated and adjuſted; and it is ordered, that three weeks notice thereof, as ſoon as conveniently may be, be publiſhed in Meſſrs. Green's and Goddard's news-papers.

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

2

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN

APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eaſtern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790. 4

Take Notice,

I SHALL apply to the next Prince-George's county court for a commiſſion to eſtabliſh the boundaries and lines of HAMS's CHOICE and CLARKE's FANCY, now in my poſſeſſion.

CALEB CLARKE.

April 13, 1790. 3

POST-OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS.

CONSIDERABLE trouble and inconvenience having ariſen to the late Poſtmaſter at this office, from the practice of charging the poſtage of letters—the preſent Poſtmaſter informs all perſons intereſted, that no letters will, in future, be delivered from his office unleſs the poſtage is firſt paid. Thoſe, therefore, who ſend their ſervants *for* Letters, *are deſired to ſend the* Money *at the ſame time, to avoid a* diſappointment, *as this determination will be rigidly adhered to, by*

SAM. GREEN, P. M. 3

To be Sold, at Public Sale,

On Monday, the 24th of May, at the late dwelling houſe of JOSEPH HILL, *jun. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed,*

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of the ſaid JOSEPH HILL, jun. conſiſting of negroes, houſehold furniture, ſtock, and ſome plantation utenſils.—The ſale to be at eleven o'clock, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter, and for caſh only.

3X JOSEPH HILL, Adminiſtrator.

JOLLY ROGER,

Eight Years Old this Spring,

WILL cover the enſuing ſeaſon at Mr. SAMUEL MACCUBBIN's Mill, on South river, at twenty ſhillings caſh, and one ſhilling and ſix-pence to the groom, or ſix buſhels of corn, to be brought with the mare. JOLLY ROGER is a fine ſhining black, full fifteen hands high, and as well made for the draught as any horſe in the ſtate. He was got by the noted coach horſe Sterling, formerly belonging to Harry Dorſey Gough, Eſquire, out of a remarkable fine Tom mare. Paſturage may be had gratis, but the proprietor will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

Wm. TAYLOR.

Anne-Arundel county, April 14, 1790. 3X

Annapolis, April 1, 1790.

AS the ſubſcriber is about to move from this city, and anxious to ſettle with all thoſe to whom he is in anywiſe indebted, once more earneſtly calls upon all thoſe indebted to him, either by bond, note or open account, to call and diſcharge their reſpective balances immediately, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced without reſpect of perſons.

7X DAVID GEDDES.

To be RENTED,

And Poſſeſſion given on the firſt Day of June next,

The HOUSE

Now occupied by Mr. DAVID GEDDES, in this City.

5X *Inquire as Above.*

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchaſed of the State, may be ſupplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Caſh, by

if 47 *James Williams.*

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, ſituate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be ſold very low for Caſh, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to 47 *J. W.*

To be Sold,

A New Brick Houſe,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-ſtreet and Croſs-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Clark's; there is alſo on the premiſes a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouſe, if neceſſary; alſo, ground ſufficient to make a good garden. The above houſe is well calculated for a ſtore, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Meſſieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789. 15

Annapolis, January 1, 1790.

In the PRESS, and now PUBLISHING *by* SUBSCRIPTION, *by* S. CLARK,

The Chriſtian's New and Complete

FAMILY BIBLE:

OR,

UNIVERSAL LIBRARY

OF

DIVINE KNOWLEDGE:

Being a clear, full, and comprehenſive Expoſition and Commentary on the

HOLY SCRIPTURES;

Containing the Sacred Texts of the

OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS,

With the Apocrypha at large:

Illuſtrated with Annotations and Commentaries—wherein obſcure Paſſages are made clear and familiar—ſeeming Contradictions reconciled—miſtranſlations rectified—important truths confirmed—and deiſm and infidelity fully confuted.

Together with practical reflections on each chapter, and notes, hiſtorical, chronological, biographical, moral and divine; by thoſe eminent writers Henry, Doddridge, Gill, Brown, Stackhouſe, Burkitt, Oſervald, &c. &c. The whole forming a complete

Body of Chriſtian Divinity,

Calculated to enlighten the underſtanding, purify the heart, promote the cauſe of holineſs, and make men wiſe unto ſalvation.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE work will be handſomely printed in Folio, with a beautiful large new type, on fine demy paper.

II. The whole will be compriſed in eighty numbers, at one eighth of a dollar each. If it unavoidably ſhould exceed that number, the overplus will be delivered gratis.

III. A number ſhall be delivered every Saturday morning, ſtitched.

IV. Number I. will be publiſhed on Saturday, May firſt, with which will be given an elegant frontiſpiece; and the ſubſequent numbers will be delivered regularly every week till the work is compleat. That every perſon may judge of the excellence of this ineſtimable work, the firſt number may be ſeen as a ſpecimen, and if not approved, the money ſhall be returned.

V. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for twelve copies ſhall have one gratis.

VI. In the courſe of the work will be given a variety of elegant copperplates.

VII. To the laſt number will be added a liſt of the encouragers of this ineſtimable work.

VIII. The following is the ſize of the type with which the work is printed, which is well calculated for the uſe of churches:

IX. As 56 numbers are already printed off, ſubſcribers may be ſupplied with as many numbers, weekly, as they may find convenient.——The whole will be finiſhed in June next.

In the Beginning God created the, &c.

The Subſcriber has juſt received a

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Together with an Aſſortment of

STATIONARY WARES,

Likewiſe a Variety of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will ſell low for Caſh.

S. CLARK.

April 28, 1790. 4

Prince-George's county, April 23, 1790.

Agreeable to the directions of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Eſq; agent to the ſtate of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to SALE, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at the late dwelling houſe of Benjamin Brooke, deceaſed, near Upper Marborough, on Monday the 24th day of May next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter, the following tracts or parcels of land, viz.

BEALL's CHANCE, FOWLER's DELIGHT, part of GREEN SPRING, part of CHARLES HILLS, and KERNS's ADDITION, containing in the whole five hundred acres; alſo ſixteen valuable NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women, boys and girls; alſo ſundry horſes, ſheep, cattle and hogs, and a large quantity of houſehold furniture, conſiſting of beds with furniture, mahogany chairs, tables, &c. &c. late the property of the above named Benjamin Brooke, taken by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* iſſued out of the general court, at the ſuit of the State of Maryland, and directed to me. The terms of ſale are, three fifths of the purchaſe money to be paid in ſpecie, and the remaining two fifths in certificates iſſued by this ſtate, to be paid at the time of ſale. The ſale will begin preciſely at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold.

4X EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, Sheriff.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.